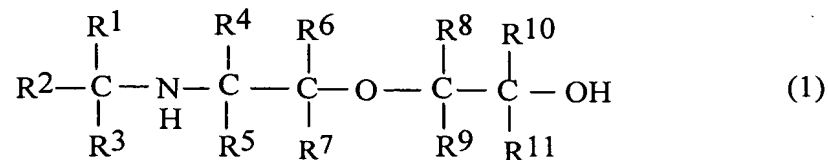
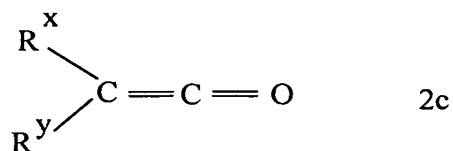
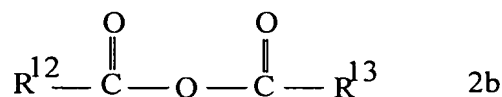
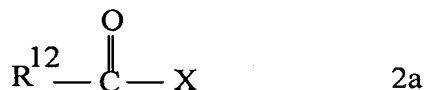


# AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

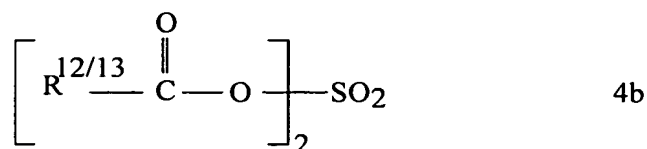
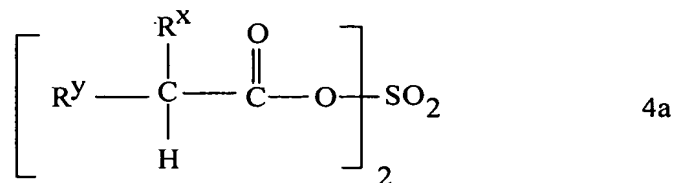
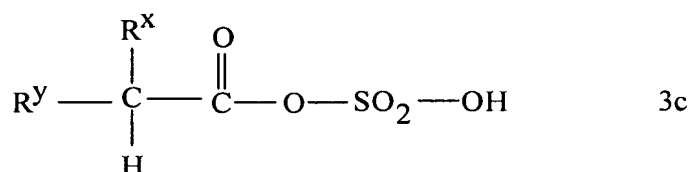
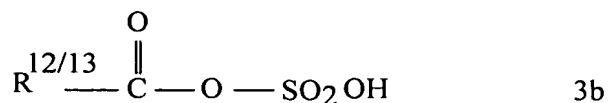
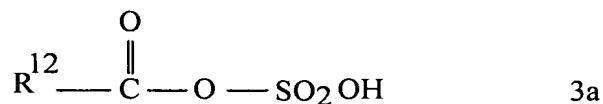
1. (currently amended) A method for the synthesis of severely sterically hindered secondary aminoether alcohols of the formula



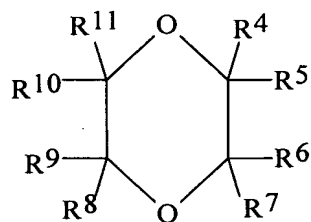
wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each selected from the group consisting of alkyl, hydroxylalkyl radicals having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or in combination with the carbon atom to which they are attached they form a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl and hydroxyalkyl radicals having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof, and R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl and hydroxyalkyl radicals having 1 to 4 carbons provided that at least one of R<sup>4</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> bonded to the carbon atom directly bonded to the nitrogen atom is an alkyl or hydroxyalkyl radical when R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, the process involving reacting an organic ~~carboxylic~~ carboxylic acid halide, an organic carboxylic acid anhydride, a ketene, or a mixture of any two or of all three thereof, of the formula



wherein  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of alkyl radicals having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, aryl radicals bearing hydrogen or  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  alkyl radicals substituted thereon, and mixtures thereof, X is a halogen selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, and mixtures thereof, and  $R^X$  and  $R^Y$  are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl radicals having 1-4 carbons, aryl radicals, aryl radicals bearing substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and one or more alkyl radicals having 1 to 10 carbons, and mixtures thereof, or  $R^X$  and  $R^Y$  in combination with the carbon to which they are attached form a cycloalkyl radical having 3 to 8 carbons, with 50% sulfuric acid to fuming sulfuric acid to yield monoacylsulfate (3) and/or diacylsulfate (4) of the formula

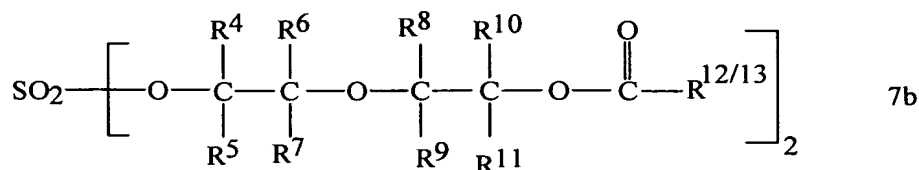
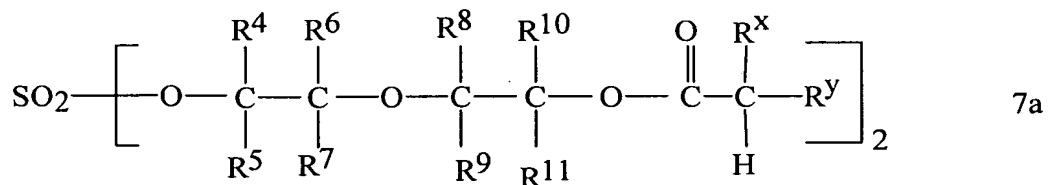
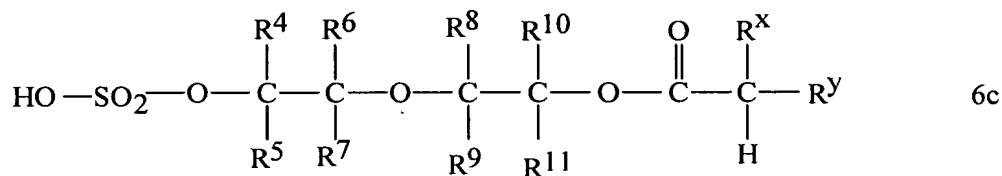
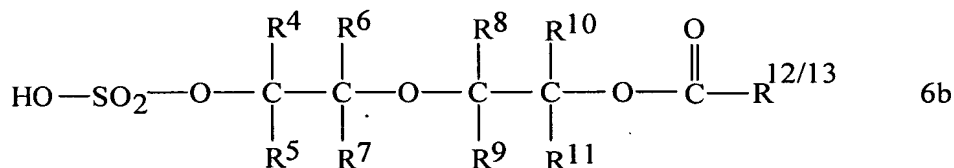
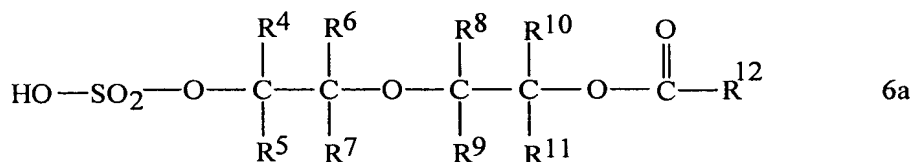


which is then reacted with a dioxane of the formula

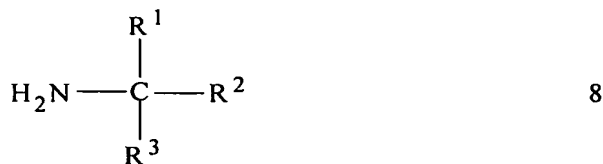


5

wherein R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>, and R<sup>11</sup> are the same or different and are selected from hydrogen, alkyl and hydroxyalkyl radicals having 1 to 4 carbons to yield products of the structure 6 and/or 7:

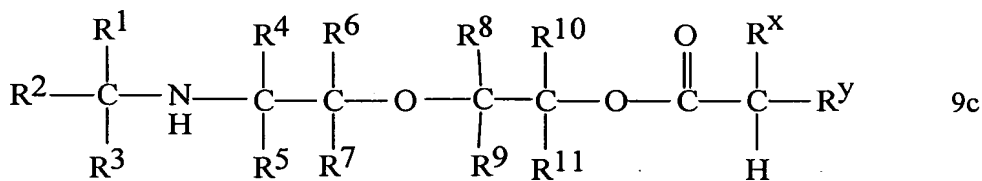
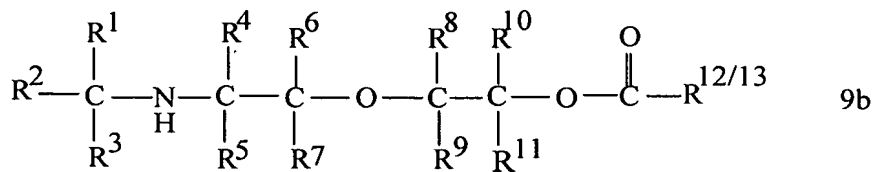
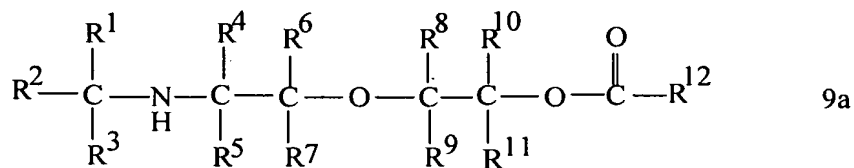


and mixtures thereof, which are then aminated with an alkyl amine of the formula



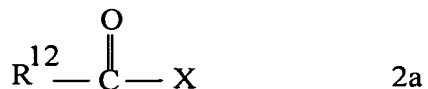
wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are as previously defined to yield material of the general formula

9

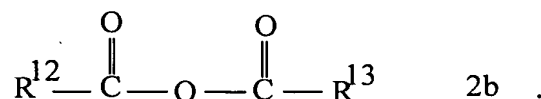


or mixtures thereof, which is then hydrolyzed with base to yield product (1).

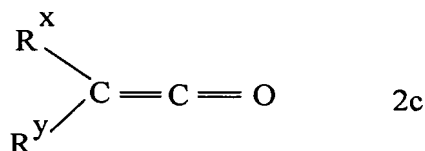
2. (original) The method of claim 1 for the synthesis of severely sterically hindered secondary aminoether alcohols using the organic carboxylic acid halide of the formula



3. (original) The method of claim 1 for the synthesis of severely sterically hindered secondary aminoether alcohols using the organic carboxylic acid anhydride of the formula



4. (original) The method of claim 1 for the synthesis of severely sterically hindered secondary aminoether alcohols using a ketene of the formula



5. (currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> are methyl radicals.

6. (currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, and R<sup>x</sup> and R<sup>y</sup> are hydrogen or phenyl.

7.(currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the base is selected from alkali metal hydroxide, alkali metal alkoxide, or alkali metal carbonate.

8. (currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> are methyl, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen and R<sup>x</sup> and R<sup>y</sup> are hydrogen or phenyl.

9.(currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the ketene, organic carboxylic acid halide, organic carboxylic acid anhydride, mixture of any two or of all three thereof, and the  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are reacted in about a stoichiometric ratio at a temperature between about  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $150^\circ\text{C}$ , the resulting sulfate is reacted with the dioxane at a dioxane to sulfate ratio of about stoichiometric to about 10:1 to cleave the dioxane at a temperature between about  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ , the resulting cleavage product is reacted with the alkyl amine in an amine to cleavage product mole ratio of about stoichiometric to about 10:1 at a pressure of from about atmospheric (1 bar) to about 100 bars, at a temperature of between about  $40^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ , and the aminated product is hydrolyzed with base at between about  $20^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $110^\circ\text{C}$ .

10.(currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the mixing of the ketene, organic carboxylic acid halide, organic carboxylic acid anhydride, mixture of any two or of ~~at~~ all three, the sulfuric acid and the dioxane are combined in a single step, the reaction mixture being heated at a temperature of between about  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$  to produce a cleavage product, the cleavage product and the alkylamine are reacted at an amine to cleavage product ratio ranging from about stoichiometric to about 10:1 at a pressure from about atmospheric (1 bar) to about 100 bars at a temperature of between about  $40^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ , and the aminated product is hydrolyzed with base at between about  $20^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $110^\circ\text{C}$ .